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**BRIEFING/DISCUSSIONS WITH RMI
SEPTEMBER 5, 1986**

DOE
John Ruddolph's Files
D-File
Marshall Islands 1986

SEPTEMBER 5, 1986

A. Medical - Under P.L. 95-134, DOI has the responsibility to provide health care to people affected by our nuclear testing in the Marshalls, while DOE is to fund this responsibility. In fact, DOE conducts and funds the program.

With a DOE/PASO chartered ship (MV Likitanur III), we will take medical teams twice a year to the island of Uterik, Mejato, Majuro, and Ebeye where the bulk of the 170 remaining exposed and a like number of a control population live. We provide complete examinations on board geared toward finding malignancies. The ship is equipped with a laboratory and specialized x-ray equipment. Any special treatment or further diagnosis for what might be "radiation relatable" is provided by DOE in Honolulu or the U.S. mainland. The general population of the outer islands is offered sick call, advice, treatment, etc., while the team is on island. BNL has a full-time staff of four people in New York who keep records updated, perform special analysis, stay current on health physics/radiation medicine, analyze data, and plan and recruit largely volunteer physicians for future trips.

We have a technician in Ebeye (half-time) to coordinate patient referrals to the U.S. and to serve as a liaison with our patients.

- B. Environmental (LLNL) - Livermore's main mission has been to sample the environment throughout the northern Marshalls and formulate dose assessments based on expected diets and life-styles of the people living there or who might be relocated back.

1.0 100
 .8 100
 .3 100
 2 100
 3.3 100
 47

In 1985, DOI (BARC) and DOE (LLNL) joined forces to accelerate the experiments designed to either reduce the inventory of radionuclides or block them from entering the food chain, ultimately to reduce dose, thus to provide more options for the resettlement of Bikini Atoll. The results will obviously affect other areas, notably Enjebi and several other agriculture islands in the northern part of Enewetak.

- C. Bioassay (BNL) - Through 1986, we have monitored the Rongelap, selected Bikinians, and the resettled Enewetak populations to ensure that they were within the Federal Radiation Guidelines. Now we are winding up a sophisticated plutonium analysis and contemplate further WBC missions only in conjunction with possible resettlement of Bikini.
- D. Logistical Support (PASO) - DOE's Pacific Area Support Office, PASO, through H&N utilizes a very well developed logistics delivery system. These skills have been forged during the Enewetak cleanup project, the Northern Marshalls Radiological Survey, the Enewetak Crater Drilling and Seismic project, and the many years supporting DOE missions at remote sites all over the western Pacific. About half the costs are directly relatable to a vessel charter (with crew), fuel, and related support. The network in place at Honolulu, Kwajalein, Enewetak, Bikini, and Majuro consists of "seasoned hands." All are joined by a reliable HF radio link.

WORK FOR TTPI AT ENEWETAK

At the request of TTPI, we have managed the supplemental food procurement and delivery, the crewing and maintenance of Wetak II, and the agriculture program. We utilize a field station at Enewetak with a total program of about \$900K.

P.L. 99-239

- A. Bikini - As part of the settlement of a lawsuit, the U.S. has agreed to essentially make every reasonable effort to make Bikini habitable and to resettle the transient population. Funds are authorized. BARC will make

its report to Congress, then there must be acceptance of that report by the Bikini people, then the development by the U.S. of a resettlement plan, blessed by the Bikinians. This plan will, to a large extent, reflect the radiological assessment work done by LLNL, expected to be completed in FY 1988.

- B. Enjebi Island (Enewetak) - Upon request from RMI, the U.S. will provide an updated dose assessment and advise on conditions of resettlement.
- C. Special Medical Care with Logistical Support to Remaining 174 Exposed Rongelap and Uterik People

DOE through BNL has been providing this care since the 1950s, now formalized under P.L. 95-134. Highly specialized medical personnel provide the special protocol required to monitor their patients.

FY 1987 OUTLOOK

The indications from the Congress are that DOE will receive program funding in FY 1987, but at a level about \$400K below requirements.

WORK TO BE COMPLETED

Bikini

FY 1988 (perhaps 1989) to complete remedial experiments, complete environmental half-life assessment.

Bioassay

Complete analysis of plutonium, as a contributor to total dose, through FY 1989.

Enewetak

Reassess the radiological environment of Enjebi.

Rongelap

Review DOE work by "independent" scientists.

FY 1988 AND BEYOND - FUNDING NEEDS AND PROSPECTS

DOE currently is looking to DOI and the U.S. Congress for clear guidance on programs beyond FY 1987. An executive order is expected to issue setting up a U.S. Interagency Group and an office of Freely Associated States to formulate policy under the terms of the Compact. DOE will consult with RMI on programs RMI may wish to continue under technical assistance "buy back."

Medical

1. RMI has requested DOE continue.
2. P.L. 99-239 addresses issue but it is not clear to DOE that DOI will seek funds in FY 1988.
3. DOE will be forced to discontinue medical program in 12 months unless there is guidance to the contrary from the Administration.
4. FY 1987 appropriation expected to be about \$200K short.

LLNL work at Bikini

1. The Interagency Group has not yet convened and DOE has no indication that DOI will seek funds to continue the work necessary through FY 1989. No funding path beyond FY 1987.

LLNL work at Enjebi

1. DOE will attempt to complete an updated dose assessment and report on radiological conditions in FY 1987 under expected U.S. funding.
2. RMI has not yet made a request to the U.S. that this be done.
3. It is very probable that DOE will need an additional \$75K in FY 1987 to expedite and complete this.

LLNL Radiological Data Bank

This unique respository of essentially all U.S. Government information on the radiological status of the Marshall Islands is maintained and updated at a cost of \$500K per year. No known source of funding exists after FY 1987.

Bioassay

No known source of funding beyond FY 1987 to complete Plutonium Analysis (\$300K annually). There is a budget shortfall of \$100K.

Logistical Support (vessel, crew, procurement, packing, shipping, receiving, etc.)

DOE has no indication that a source of funding will exist beyond FY 1987. P.L. 99-239 calls for a medical program and logistical support but must await DOI, Interagency Group, and Congressional action.

SUMMARY

- o FY 1987 program will continue but likely have a \$400K shortfall.
- o FY 1988 and beyond program/funding is unclear.

- o Unless DOE receives direction from the administration with funding assurances after consultations with Congressional Committees, we will be forced to:

- Terminate Liktanur III Charter
- End the Medical Program
- End the Rikini Field Program
- End the Analyses of Plutonium Samples
- Substantially reduce the Logistics Support Staff (Honolulu, Kwajalein, and Majuro)

CANDIDATES FOR RMI
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE "BUY BACK"

FY 1987

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| o Bioassay Program | ¹²⁵
\$100K |
| o Enjebi Assessment | 75K |
| o Medical Program | 200K |

FY 1988

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| o Bioassay | 325K |
| o LLNL Data Bank | 250K |

- o Investigations on alternate uses for agriculture products

- o Radiation educational support

FY 1989 - 1990

- o Radiological dose monitoring \$250K
(Enjebi/Bikini return)

- o Technical input on land utilization

- o *Education*

- o *Alternate land uses*

- o *Data Bank*